

**National Interagency Coordination Center
Incident Management Situation Report
Friday, May 3, 2019 – 0800 MT
National Preparedness Level 1**

National Fire Activity (April 26 – May 2)

Initial attack activity: Light (726) new fires
 New large incidents: 9
 Large fires contained: 6
 Uncontained large fires:** 7
 Area Command teams committed: 0
 NIMOs committed: 0
 Type 1 IMTs committed: 0
 Type 2 IMTs committed: 0

Nationally, there are 2 large fires being managed under a strategy other than full suppression.

**Uncontained large fires include only fires being managed under a full suppression strategy.

[Link](#) to Geographic Area daily reports.

[Link](#) to Understanding the IMSR.

On April 24 a firefighter from the Northeast Lakeside Fire Department experienced a fatal medical emergency while responding to a wildfire near Mountain Home, AR. The firefighting community extends condolences to the family and friends of the deceased.

Active Incident Resource Summary						
GACC	Incidents	Cumulative Acres	Crews	Engines	Helicopters	Total Personnel
AICC	2	3,003	1	0	1	26
NWCC	1	405	1	2	0	30
ONCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
GBCC	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWCC	1	570	2	3	0	57
RMCC	1	550	0	7	0	21
EACC	2	141	0	6	0	13
SACC	10	2,882	1	11	1	112
Total	17	7,551	5	29	2	259

Southern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 31
 New large incidents: 3
 Uncontained large fires: 4

* **Osceola**, Everglades National Park, NPS. Twenty-seven miles west of Miami, FL. Tall grass and brush. Minimal fire behavior with creeping and smoldering. Structures threatened.

Crow Hollow, Northeast Area, Oklahoma DOF. Ten miles east of Tahlequah, OK. Timber. No new information. Last report unless new information is received.

Sizemore, Daniel Boone NF. Five miles northeast of Manchester, KY. Hardwood litter. No new information. Last report unless new information is received.

Passmore, Northeast Area, Oklahoma DOF. Eight miles north of Tahlequah, OK. Hardwood litter. No new information.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Osceola	FL-EVP	541	---	30	Ctn	5/13	32	---	0	6	1	0	55K	NPS
Crow Hollow	OK-NEU	130	---	82	Ctn	UNK	2	---	0	1	0	0	6K	ST
Sizemore	KY-DBF	125	---	85	Ctn	UNK	28	---	0	0	1	0	15K	FS
Passmore	OK-NEU	112	---	91	Ctn	UNK	3	---	0	1	0	0	4K	ST
* SC Section 21	AL-ALF	474	---	100	Ctn	---	33	---	1	0	0	0	104K	FS
* Tiner Lane 2019	NC-NCS	371	---	100	Ctn	---	6	---	0	2	0	0	3K	ST
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
OK 426 B	AL-ALF	2,590	---	94	Comp	UNK	10	---	0	1	1	0	30K	FS

ALF – National Forests in Alabama NCS – North Carolina Forest Service

Eastern Area (PL 1)

New fires: 0
 New large incidents: 2
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Flint Hill, Mark Twain NF. Ten miles northwest of Potosi, MO. Light logging slash. No new information. Last report unless new information is received.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Flint Hill	MO-MTF	300	---	90	Ctn	UNK	4	---	0	1	0	0	5K	FS
* Rd 130/Rd V	KS-LYX	550	---	100	Ctn	---	21	---	0	7	0	0	4K	C&L
* Karlin	MI-MIS	140	---	100	Ctn	---	9	---	0	3	0	0	10K	ST

LYX – Lyon County MIS – Michigan DNR

Northwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 10
 New large incidents: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 1

* **Bray Mill**, Fremont-Winema NF. Four miles northeast of Chiloquin, OR. Timber and light logging slash. Minimal fire behavior.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* Bray Mill	OR-FWF	405	---	75	Ctn	5/3	30	---	1	2	0	0	50K	FS

Southwest Area (PL 1)

New fires: 3
 New large incidents: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 1

Forest, Central District, Arizona DOF. Thirteen miles south of Wickenburg, AZ. Brush, chaparral and short grass. No new information.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Forest	AZ-A4S	420	---	32	Ctn	---	115	---	2	14	0	7	100K	ST
* Patton	AZ-A4S	570	---	100	Ctn	---	57	---	2	3	0	4	100K	ST

Alaska Area (PL 1)

New fires: 4
 New large incidents: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 0

* **Oregon Lakes**, Military Zone, Alaska Fire Service. Started on DOD land 10 miles southwest of Delta Junction, AK. Tall grass. Active fire behavior with running, backing and smoldering. Last narrative report unless significant activity occurs.

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
Large Fires Being Managed With a Strategy Other Than Full Suppression Without a Type 1 or 2 IMT Assigned														
* Oregon Lakes	AK-MID	3,000	---	0	Comp	10/15	3	---	0	0	0	0	5K	DOD

Rocky Mountain Area (PL 1)

New fires: 1
 New large incidents: 1
 Uncontained large fires: 0

Incident Name	Unit	Size		%	Ctn/Comp	Est	Personnel		Resources			Strc Lost	\$\$ CTD	Origin Own
		Acres	Chge				Total	Chge	Crw	Eng	Heli			
* 360 Rd	KS-MCX	550	---	100	Ctn	---	71	---	0	25	0	0	25K	C&L

MCX – Mitchell County

Fires and Acres Last Week (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	11	0	0	28	1	40
	ACRES	0	2,927	0	0	21	0	2,948
Northwest Area	FIRES	0	1	1	0	12	1	15
	ACRES	0	1	25	0	204	405	635
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	44	9	53
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	46	4	50
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	18	5	23
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	26	31	57
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Great Basin Area	FIRES	1	12	0	0	8	2	23
	ACRES	2	165	0	0	2	0	169
Southwest Area	FIRES	31	3	0	0	2	13	49
	ACRES	94	1	0	0	4	62	161
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	510	0	510
Eastern Area	FIRES	38	0	3	0	174	25	240
	ACRES	28	0	39	0	884	54	1,006
Southern Area	FIRES	1	0	6	1	261	4	273
	ACRES	6	0	13	541	2,238	45	2,843
TOTAL FIRES:		71	28	10	1	553	63	726
TOTAL ACRES:		130	3,094	77	541	3,937	602	8,383

Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Protection):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	29	0	0	47	4	80
	ACRES	0	2,930	0	0	194	0	3,124
Northwest Area	FIRES	14	7	3	0	149	15	188
	ACRES	543	1	25	0	784	411	1,764
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	1	1	0	161	27	190
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	135	28	163
Southern California Area	FIRES	6	22	1	0	325	30	384
	ACRES	5	29	0	0	5,205	34	5,273
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	216	2	1	0	32	11	262
	ACRES	2,977	9	18	0	456	431	3,891
Great Basin Area	FIRES	5	27	0	1	36	7	76
	ACRES	6	194	0	0	55	11	266
Southwest Area	FIRES	96	44	4	7	132	83	366
	ACRES	310	1,531	10	184	7,117	1,179	10,331
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	44	11	0	0	85	15	155
	ACRES	455	94	5,013	0	12,843	3,208	21,613
Eastern Area	FIRES	132	0	6	13	1,407	162	1,720
	ACRES	465	0	44	508	17,020	5,417	23,454
Southern Area	FIRES	183	0	15	25	6,834	147	7,204
	ACRES	22,127	0	764	857	109,213	9,079	142,041
TOTAL FIRES:		696	143	31	46	9,208	501	10,625
TOTAL ACRES:		26,888	4,789	5,874	1,549	153,023	19,799	211,923

Ten Year Average Fires (2007 – 2016 as of today)	19,895
Ten Year Average Acres (2007 – 2016 as of today)	989,679

Prescribed Fires and Acres Last Week (by Ownership):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	362	0	362
Northwest Area	FIRES	1	5	0	0	0	4	10
	ACRES	64	384	0	0	0	2,688	3,136
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
	ACRES	0	0	0	0	0	1,045	1,045
Southern California Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
	ACRES	0	0	50	0	0	312	362
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	3	0	2	2	0	9	16
	ACRES	2,251	0	524	169	0	278	3,222
Great Basin Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	3	7	10
	ACRES	0	162	0	0	204	561	927
Southwest Area	FIRES	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
	ACRES	12	0	0	0	0	8,344	8,356
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
	ACRES	0	0	5	5	77	17	104
Eastern Area	FIRES	7	0	17	0	160	6	190
	ACRES	28	0	8,158	0	32,562	1,667	42,415
Southern Area	FIRES	1	0	4	0	1,498	13	1,516
	ACRES	25	0	4,135	0	37,136	9,027	50,323
TOTAL FIRES:		12	5	24	3	1,664	55	1,763
TOTAL ACRES:		2,380	546	12,872	174	70,341	23,939	110,252

Prescribed Fires and Acres Year-to-Date (by Ownership):

Area		BIA	BLM	FWS	NPS	ST/OT	USFS	TOTAL
Alaska Area	FIRES	0	0	6	0	2	0	8
	ACRES	0	0	25	0	10,850	0	10,875
Northwest Area	FIRES	6	18	2	0	0	21	47
	ACRES	429	1,423	7	0	0	5,158	7,017
Northern California Area	FIRES	0	0	3	2	0	59	64
	ACRES	0	55	2,236	13	0	4,932	7,236
Southern California Area	FIRES	1	3	3	0	0	96	103
	ACRES	1	116	354	0	0	3,778	4,249
Northern Rockies Area	FIRES	25	6	6	3	1	51	92
	ACRES	2,275	2,471	892	171	3	6,508	12,320
Great Basin Area	FIRES	1	13	5	4	23	29	75
	ACRES	88	641	805	41	524	1,096	3,195
Southwest Area	FIRES	2	14	6	2	7	54	85
	ACRES	444	5,719	273	18	0	30,539	36,993
Rocky Mountain Area	FIRES	15	27	15	6	59	95	217
	ACRES	1,513	1,981	4,881	1,895	6,164	40,498	56,932
Eastern Area	FIRES	55	0	76	12	727	177	1,047
	ACRES	16,042	0	18,601	3,888	48,981	93,260	180,772
Southern Area	FIRES	84	0	141	40	48,203	603	49,071
	ACRES	13,605	0	75,995	139,735	1,464,854	502,713	2,196,902
TOTAL FIRES:		189	81	263	69	49,022	1,185	50,809
TOTAL ACRES:		34,397	12,406	104,069	145,761	1,531,376	688,483	2,516,492

*** **Changes in some agency YTD acres reflect more accurate mapping or reporting adjustments.**

***Additional wildfire information is available through the Geographic Areas at <http://gacc.nifc.gov>

Predictive Services Discussion: A weak Arctic front will begin dropping south through south central Canada Friday and will increase the westerly flow across the far northern plains near the border as it briefly moves into the HiLine area of Montana and northern North Dakota Saturday. Some light snowfall accumulations may be possible. Elsewhere across the country, a quiet westerly flow will be in place. Scattered wet storms will move east into the Mississippi River Valley as a weak front moves east in the flow. An area of low pressure will move into Southern California Sunday bringing scattered showers and storms to the Sierra and breezy conditions to areas along the Mexican Border with Arizona. Borderline critical conditions are expected Sunday and Monday along the Mexican Border as the low pressure system slowly moves east into Arizona and weakens. As it does so, scattered showers and storms will be pulled southward from the northern Great Plains into the Great Basin and the Four Corners as a larger trough begins to develop over the West. This trough will be a persistent feature that will bring average to below average temperatures and shower/storm activity to the Intermountain West through Thursday. This will continue the months-long trend that has been observed through the present. Looking north to Alaska, light snow is expected across portions of the Interior Friday. After that, an overall pattern of weak high pressure ridging should promote gradual drying and curing which should result in a steady increase in fire activity.



Bees and Wasps

Firefighter Health & First Aid

In general, bees sting to protect their hive and seldom sting when they are foraging unless they feel threatened (like being swatted at or stepped on). On the other hand, a large number of bees or wasps foraging in one area may indicate a colony is nearby. If you intend to work or camp in the area, scout the area for bee/wasp habitat first.

Colonies vary in behavior over time, especially with changes in season, becoming more aggressive and easily agitated in the late summer and fall. You may pass the same colony for weeks and then one day provoke them unexpectedly.

● Look out for colonies:

Bees and wasps nest in a wide variety of locations, such as pipes, holes, behind shutters, under shingles, cracks and crevices within trees and rocks, and hanging from branches. Be alert for groups of flying bees entering or leaving an opening and listen for buzzing sounds. Be especially alert when climbing, digging fire line and moving logs. **DO NOT** put your hands where you can't see them.

Be particularly careful when using any heavy equipment that produces sound vibrations, such as chainsaws, weed eaters and pumps. **Keep escape routes in mind.**

!!! If you disturb a nest and are being attacked, run away. Use your shroud or shirt to protect your head neck and face. Swatting and waving your arms aggravates bees/wasps more!

● About Africanized and European honey bees:

Honey bees are about 5/8-inch long, brown, hairy insects with black encircling their abdomen, giving them a subtle striped appearance. All honey bees look alike. Only an expert can tell them apart.

The sting from a single Africanized honey bee is no more harmful than one from the common garden or European honey bee. Africanized honey bees are known as "killer bees" because they defend their nests more aggressively, with less provocation, and in larger numbers than the other honey bees, so there is a greater chance of receiving many stings.

Africanized honey bees are found in the southwest and are spreading across the south. You are more likely to be struck by lightning than being killed by Africanized bees.



● Considerations with all bees and wasps:

- 1) If a bee gets in the vehicle while you are driving. Stay calm, pull over and stop, let the bee out.
- 2) Keep trash away from your camp and keep it covered.
- 3) Look at what you are drinking and eating before you eat or drink. Bees and wasps are attracted to accessible food and water.

● If you get Stung:

The first thing you should do is remove the stinger. The end of a sting is barbed and will remain stuck in the skin even if the bee is removed. Muscles in the stinger allow it to continue pumping venom into the victim, even if it is no longer connected to the bee. Do not pull the stinger out with your fingers or tweezers because this will squeeze out more venom. Instead, scrape the stinger out with your fingernail, the edge of a credit card, a dull knife blade, or other straight edged object.

● Two kinds of reactions are usually associated with bee stings and those of other stinging insects as well: (1) local or (2) systemic, allergic, or life-threatening.

(1) Local Reactions:

A local reaction is usually characterized by pain, swelling, redness, itching, and a welt surrounding the wound made by the stinger. Swelling can sometimes be locally severe. For instance, if stung on the finger, the arm may be swollen even up to the elbow. Swelling such as this is fairly common, even though it may be alarming. Swelling may be reduced by cooling the wound and/or taking an antihistamine such as Benadryl. Topical solutions such as calamine may also help alleviate pain.

(2) Systemic, Allergic, or Life-Threatening Reactions:

Allergic reactions can develop anywhere on the body and may include rash or hives, dizziness or headache, cramps, nausea, vomiting, swelling **not** in the general area of the sting, shortness of breath or difficulty swallowing, shock and unconsciousness. If you experience any of these symptoms, seek emergency medical assistance immediately. Symptoms can begin immediately following the sting or up to 30 minutes later and might last for hours.

● If you know you are allergic:

Anaphylaxis, if treated in time, usually can be reversed by epinephrine (adrenaline) injected into the body. Individuals who are aware that they are allergic to stings should carry epinephrine in either a normal syringe (sting kit) or an auto-injector (Epi-Pen) at all times when working outside **and communicate their allergy to supervisor/coworkers in case they become incapacitated**. Epinephrine is obtainable only by prescription from a physician.

● Discussion Topics:

- **Have you and your crew identified who is allergic to bee/wasp stings? Are they carrying their prescription Epi? Identify the Epi and its location to the rest of the crew.**
- **If you have an EMT on your crew/team, what are their protocols for treating stings and related allergic reactions?**
- **Discuss how you and your crew will safely flag or mark any identified nests/hives.**

Resources:

[USDA-ARS Carl Hayden Bee Research Center](#)
[Incident Response Pocket Guide](#)
[Interagency Standards for Fire & Fire Aviation Operations](#)
[Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide](#)

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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